

THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

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Strong Presentation

Upton Sinclair, of whom the world should hear a good deal, has already earned the thanks of this entire nation. Mr. Sinclair is the author of an extraordinary book, "The Jungle." The book is well named. It tells of the life, torture and general atrocity in that darkest, thickest jungle found only at the bottom of the modern industrial system. In his book—which ought to be read by at least a million Americans—Mr. Sinclair traces the career of one family. It is a book that does for modern industrial slavery what "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did for black slavery. But the work is done far better and more accurately in "The Jungle" than in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Sinclair lived in the stockyards. He saw how the men that work there are treated, how the people that buy dreadful, diseased products are treated. He told the truth simply and convincingly. He went there to study life, not merely to tell a story. As a result of the writing of this book, of the horror and the shame it has aroused, there is a good prospect that the beef trust devils will be checked at least, and one hideous phase of modern life at least modified.

The publication of this book was greeted with the usual denials, sneers and lying evasions. First it was said that Upton Sinclair, the author, is a "socialist." That is true; he is a socialist. But that doesn't matter, if he tells the truth. Then it was said that investigation would prove 95 per cent of the book to be false and the balance greatly exaggerated. It must be said to the credit of President Roosevelt that he did not accept at par value the general denials of the beef trust, or the specific articles written by Mr. Armour in the effort to discredit Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Roosevelt read "The Jungle" with care. He had personal interviews with Upton Sinclair. He assured Mr. Sinclair that he would investigate the stockyards and the beef trust on his own account. And he kept his word. The revelations that follow the investigation are sickening; it is not pleasant to print them. We shall pass over them quickly. You must know, in order to understand just exactly what organized capital will do for profit, and how little it cares about human beings as compared with dollars, these facts: People in America eat all the diseased cattle that go to the stockyards.

The German government and other governments protecting their people against diseases insist on rigorous inspection of the meat sent abroad. The beef trust knows that it cannot sell to Germans, to Frenchmen or to other foreigners products made of animals with tuberculosis, hog cholera, etc. They sent to the soldiers in Japan the sort of poisonous stuff on which they had fed American soldiers. But the poisoned beef was sent back from Japan, and then sold to Americans, who ate it.—Los Angeles Examiner.

Postal Barometer

The salaries of presidential postmasters, up to a certain amount are re-adjusted at the close of each postoffice year, the rise or fall in the salary of the postmaster for the ensuing year depending on the increase or loss of business by his office during the year that has then closed. It used to be and probably still is that in second and third class postoffices, the change in postmaster's salary was \$100 for every change of \$1,000 in the business of the office. The following announced increase of pay, in the places mentioned, is therefore good indication of the general business growth of those places. Others are to follow, but those already announced are:

Clayton, N. M., increased from \$1,300 to \$1,400 a year.
Deming, N. M., increased from \$1,500 to \$1,700 a year.
Las Cruces, increased from \$1,500 to \$1,600 a year.
Las Vegas, N. M., increased from \$2,400 to \$2,500 a year.

Portales, N. M., increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400 a year.
Socorro, N. M., increased from \$1,300 to \$1,400 a year.

Courier Journal: The conference committee had substantially the making of the rate bill. The guess that it would report virtually the same bill passed by the senate proves to have been correct. The senate received from but six amendments, two of which merely changed the number of sections. Twenty-eight of its amendments were accepted verbatim, and seventeen were changed in phraseology. Some of these changes are important, but they all carry out the general ideas of senators. The provision for a court review expresses without change what the senate desired, and this was the chief difficulty. So far as the original idea of the bill is concerned Senator Aldrich had things his own way. The idea of making the commission supreme is abandoned.

San Francisco Chronicle: Many of the insurance companies formerly operating in this city are attempting to take advantage of the necessities of their patrons. They incur serious risk in doing so, as the publication of the facts will be sure to destroy their reputation. These over-reaching concerns may think they have the whip-hand of the situation, but they are mistaken. They may derive a present advantage, but they will be made to suffer for their indiscretion at some future date. It is not merely a question of doing business in California; the insurance companies which show bad faith in dealing with Californians will be called upon for an explanation elsewhere. The brand of dishonesty will be placed upon them and they will be put in a position in which they will be distrusted all over the world.

New Mexican: The Chicago meat packers are about the worst pack yet shown up in the country. In the reports submitted by special agents of the department of commerce and labor, it is shown that they manage to make three different kinds of canned chicken out of rotten veal. That is certainly worse than the Standard Oil company. Pretty nearly everybody knows enough not to drink adulterated oil, but there are a good many people who are in the habit of eating the products of the Chicago meat packing establishments. That business strikes right home. It is well known that a man's stomach is as dear to him as anything else in life.

Globe Democrat: The people distrusted the tales told by some of the magazine writers and book makers, but the two government officials (Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds and Commissioner of Labor Nell), whom the president sent to Chicago to make an investigation, and who now tell the country what they saw, must be assumed to be reliable persons. * * * Congress' duty now is to take prompt and intelligent action to cure these evils and also to prescribe punishment for the perpetrators which will be adequate, to act as a deterrent to all those who, through carelessness or cupidity, make an assault on the public health.

Denver Republican: Congress should adopt the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill calling for inspection, and it should do so without further questioning or hesitation. Grant that conditions are not as bad as they have been represented to be, still there should be no objection under existing circumstances to the proposed inspection. The more thorough the investigation, the more complete would be the vindication of the packers if they have been maligned. Their opposition to the amendment in question suggests fear of exposure.

Daily Optic: Probably the home consumer won't feel any better since it is known that the packers have been shipping their sound meats to foreign countries and keeping the unsound at home. Are you acquainted with geography of New Mexico? Do you know of Brawhorn and La Lande? These are brand new towns on the Santa Fe cut off that are likely to loom large in the public eye ere long.

Summary of Bill Packers Fighting

The provisions of the Beveridge meat-inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill are as follows:

It provides for rigid post-mortem inspection of all cattle, swine, sheep and goats killed for human consumption in any state, territory or any place under the jurisdiction of the United States, according to the rules of the agricultural department. All meats found healthful shall be tagged, and all meats found unhealthful shall be destroyed.

It provides for reinspection when inspectors think any meat product has become spoiled and for destroying it, even if it has been passed once.

All slaughterers and packers and all others engaged in preparation of meat products must admit inspectors to all parts of their establishments.

All canning, rendering, salting and packing products are included, and any products treated with dyes or deleterious chemicals or preservatives shall be condemned.

All establishments must be maintained in a sanitary manner, according to rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of agriculture.

No animals shall be allowed to enter any killing or packing establishment unless they have been inspected and passed and none but healthful animals shall be used.

After January 1, 1907, no railroad or any other common carrier can transport any meat product not inspected or passed, and no ship with such articles on board shall be given clearance papers, nor can any common carrier transport any meat product that is prepared in an establishment where specified sanitary conditions do not prevail.

All canned, bottled or canvased meat products shall be labeled as inspected and passed, and shall not be offered for sale until so labeled.

Severe penalties are provided for forging labels. Inspection shall be made during both night and day, but there shall be no slaughtering in the night time except in cases of emergency.

Fees for inspection are fixed. Packers and dealers in meat products are forbidden to offer for sale any fresh-salted, canned or otherwise packed meat products that have not been properly inspected and passed.

Penalties are provided for attempts to bribe inspectors. Animals slaughtered by farmers on farms are exempt.

Diamond Is Found In Woman's Appendix

Like Shylock, with his judgment of a pound of flesh, an Omaha jeweler has been placed in the dilemma of not being able to claim his property awarded by the court except at the risk of murder. In this instance the pound of flesh is a \$300 diamond in the vermiform appendix of a self-confessed shoplifter. A well-dressed young woman, while being shown a tray of diamonds, slipped one of the finest of the stones into her mouth. Surprised by deafness, she swallowed it. But modern science is not baffled by so simple a trick. The X-ray was applied to the young woman and the stolen diamond was located in her appendix.

"The diamond is yours," said the police judge to the jeweler. "Take it; but if you resort to a surgical operation against the prisoner's will and she dies you can be held for murder." The doctors say the diamond can be removed only by an operation, and that if it is not removed the young woman will surely die. "I will die before I will let them operate," she says stoutly. The right to resist operation for appendicitis must not be broken down. If it should be, few of us might escape the knife. Few enough escape, as it is. It was in this same city of Omaha that a noted physician recently declared that not over 3 per cent of the operations performed for appendicitis were justified.

The appendix is supposed to be an organ of no use. But one that catches and holds a \$300 diamond has its virtues, and none can blame the prisoner for insisting upon retaining it. True, a diamond in the appendix is of no use. But of what use is a diamond, anyway? Then, too, but for the show, why isn't the vermiform appendix as good a place to wear a diamond as upon the finger or hanging from a slit in the ear?

Burton's Case Like Senator Caldwell's

Kansas City Times.

Senator Dubois, who was inclined to wait until Burton had had his application for a rehearing passed upon by the supreme court, telegraphed the senator in Abilene Monday that it would be impossible to delay action in his case or to give him a hearing. Senator Long, after a conference with Senator Dubois, telegraphed to the same effect.

Representative Curtis was notified by Senator Burrows that no delays would be tolerated. Burton's action in permitting the case to go as far as it had cannot be excused on any rational basis. The sympathy of senators, which was with him for a while, has been turned by what they term his trifling with the high office he holds. The embarrassments have accumulated as the weeks have passed, and the senators who had stood in between Burton and trouble got tired of making more excuses for him.

Burton's case is in many respects similar to that of Alexander Caldwell, the Kansas senator who resigned in 1874. Caldwell was accused of buying his senate seat. It was charged that he had expended \$120,000 in the legislature which elected him, and there were affidavits showing how more than \$80,000 of this sum had been expended. For three weeks the case was before the senate committee on privileges and elections. The first resolution adopted by the committee declared the seat vacant, the same action as is proposed in the Smoot case. The committee on privileges and elections. While the case was pending in open session Caldwell asserted that he would never resign.

The senate agreed to vote on the case Tuesday and on Sunday morning newspapers contained interviews with Caldwell's lieutenant asserting that a majority of the senators would sustain him. Sunday afternoon Senator Matt Carpenter, Senator John A. Logan and the members of the committee on privileges and elections who had stood by Caldwell up to that time notified him that it was not worth while to continue to fight. "Tom" Osborne, then governor of Kansas, was in Washington at the time, and Caldwell called on him and presented his resignation. Governor Osborne accepted it forthwith and the senate was relieved from the necessity of acting on the case.

THE PREACHER'S ADVICE.

While the Rev. John McNeill was holding revival services at Cardiff, Wales, he announced that he would answer any question about the Bible. At once a note was sent to him reading as follows: "Dear Mr. McNeill—If you are seeking to help young men, kindly tell me who was Cain's wife." That seemed a poser, and the audience waited with intense interest, tempered with amusement, to see how the good man would extricate himself. After a pause, he said: "I love young men, especially young inquirers for light, and I would give this young man a word of advice. It is this: Don't lose your soul's salvation looking after another man's wife."

SILVER CITY IS VERY PROSPEROUS

Revival in Mining Industries
Causes Everybody to Feel
Good These Days.

SOME FACTS WORTH READING

Special Correspondence.

Silver City, N. M., June 7.—But little information seems to reach the outside press in regard to the healthy state of the mining industries of Grant county and the immediate vicinity of Silver City in particular.

Of prime importance among the industries upon which the community thrives, is mining. Never before in the history of Grant county has the mining industry been upon such a sound and satisfactory basis.

Commencing at the nearest point, on Legal Tender hill, which overshadows the town, the Comanche Mining and Smelting company has let a contract to C. L. Dotson to sink a shaft 400 feet in depth upon the quartz-limestone contact. At many places along this contact exceedingly rich ores have been found, and the great body of exceedingly rich silver ore, which made famous the O-Z mine at Camp Fleming, occurs upon this same contact. Hence, from the frequent occurrences of rich ore on this contact, it may be reasonably anticipated that extensive development will show other very valuable ore bodies in this locality.

Traveling a little farther west, three miles from Silver City, we come to the old reliable camp of Chloride Flat, from which M. W. Brennan, in the early '70's took \$2,000,000, and upon the production of these mines, the town of Silver City was built. Here Manuel Taylor is producing very rich silver ore, having shipped over \$25,000 worth of ore in the past few months, and now has \$100,000 blocked out in sight in the mine ready for extraction. Along side Taylor's claim, Colonel J. W. Fleming is producing good results from the old Flagler property, which he is operating under lease and bond. The old Brennan property is also among the list of producers on Chloride Flat, being worked under lease. This property has never ceased production of paying ore since the date of its location in 1876.

Several other operators are producing ore from Chloride Flat, but lack of time and space forbids mention at this time.

At Bald Mountain, eight miles southwest of Silver City, James Woodward has been at work constantly for eight years producing good paying ore, the values being sold and silver. Still farther west on Whitewater creek, C. Leachman has been engaged the past three years in developing a group of copper mines, and now has large bodies of ore developed and ready for extraction. The ore is a chalcocite, carrying some values in gold and silver.

A few miles away in the foot hills of the Burro mountain range, the celebrated turquoise mines of the Azure company, and the equally valuable Porterfield turquoise mines, are being worked. Few people here at home are aware of the fact that the mines are the greatest producers in the world of gem turquoise, but such is the fact. The principal Persian turquoise mines were worked out and abandoned seven years ago, and upon the turquoise mines at Silver City, the world now depends for its supply of the gems. Even in the best days of the Persian mines, they would not have been successful competitors with the Azure and Porterfield mines. The Persian gems were not constant in color and frequently the colors were found to change from a beautiful blue to a dingy green. All of the turquoise gems sold by the Azure and Porterfield companies were warranted to not change color, a guarantee being given to replace the defective gem with a perfect one. Strange to say, of the many thousands of gems sold, none have been returned as defective. A few miles distant from the turquoise mines is the Burro Chief group of mines, recently sold by Thomas Parker to a syndicate of Lake Superior mining men, for \$125,000. The new owners are proceeding to develop this property extensively.

Further up the slope of the Burro mountain range is the town of Los Gold, sixteen miles from Silver City. Here a town of 1,500 population has grown, with the development of the mines of the Burro Mountain Copper company in the past three years. These mines are at present the most extensively developed of any in the territory, and show the greatest ore reserves blocked out. Eight hundred thousand tons of copper averaging 4 per cent copper, and above, has been blocked out and is now ready for extraction. A concentration plant of the most modern design, 250 tons capacity per day, is kept constantly employed. The capacity of the mill is now being increased to 300 tons per day. The product is a very desirable ore for pyrite smelters and is in great demand. Allowing good margins on cost of operating, the property now has been in its mines ores which will net a profit of \$2,500,000.

Adjoining these mines the Comanche company has a large force employed developing its large area of ore producing ground, and the results are quite satisfactory. This company, which has built the railroad to, and is operating the mines of Pinos Altos, as well as the big smelting plant at Silver City, contemplates building a railroad to the Burro Mountain mines, and has already completed the surveys for the line.

C. A. Stevens, a New York capitalist, has been for many years past acquiring valuable copper properties in the Burro Mountain district, and now intends developing the same. This is only a little pen sketch, incomplete at best, of the activity in mining upon one side only of Silver City. The other three sides will furnish the theme for other letters, and will show up equally good.

It would not be any proper notice of our mining industry if the great smelting plant of the Comanche company was overlooked. For the past three years the company has been engaged in the legitimate development of mining properties in the Burro mountains, Pinos Altos and chloride flat mining districts. At the same time they have built the Silver City, Pinos Altos & Mogollon railroad, and it is now a successful operation to

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